lung which drains into the sputum.

24. (Thrice Amended) A method for detecting cancer of an organ in a specimen of a body fluid which drains the organ, wherein the specimen is selected from the group consisting of: urine, sputum, bile, stool, cervical smears, saliva, tears, cerebral spinal fluid, and lymph nodes comprising the step of:

testing a plurality of microsatellite markers in the specimen to determine a microsatellite marker length alteration relative to a control sample wherein a microsatellite marker length alteration in the specimen relative to the control sample indicates the presence of a cancer in the organ which drains into the body fluid.

34. (Twice Amended) A method for detecting cancer cells in a histopathological specimen comprising a tumor margin which is external to a primary tumor comprising the steps of:

testing a plurality of microsatellite markers in a histopathological specimen comprising a tumor margin which is external to a primary tumor to determine a microsatellite marker length alteration relative to a control sample, wherein a length alteration indicates the presence of cancer cells in the specimen.

38. (Once Amended) A method for detecting cancer of an organ in a specimen of a body fluid which drains the organ, wherein the specimen is blood, comprising the step of:

testing a plurality of microsatellite markers in the specimen to determine a microsatellite marker length alteration relative to a control sample;

identifying a cancer in the organ which drains into the body fluid if a microsatellite marker length alteration is determined in the specimen relative to the control sample.